

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, October 26.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .05.
Temperature, Max. 80; Min. 70. Weather, showery.



ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1856.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.90c.; Per Ton, \$78.00.
88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 3d.; Per Ton, \$78.60.

VOL. XLVI, NO. 7869.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WEIRD STORY OF BURIED TREASURE, LOVE AND DEATH

An Ancient Hawaiian's Secret Which Died
With Him Discovered by a Porto Rican,
to Be Tragically Lost.

LIHUE, Kauai, October 26.—The body of Cypriano Rivera was found suspended from a tree at Kaupena Tuesday morning, and the story of his death is surrounded by a number of mysterious circumstances that future investigations may solve or may not.

Many years ago when the Hawaiians still were in business an old native by the name of Keo did a thriving cattle and butcher business over at Hanamaulu. He accumulated quite a little money, and as the pile of silver dollars grew, he took it over to A. S. Wilcox and had it changed for gold. The idea of putting his earnings in a bank did not seem to have appealed to him, for he buried his treasure in the ground, as it later appeared.

This fact was brought out when at an advanced age he was taken seriously ill. Mr. Wilcox went to see him at his home on the top of Kapala hill, about the place where Mr. Delbert now is living, and found him pretty low. He confided to his visitor that he had quite a lot of money buried, and said that he was going to tell him where it was so that it might not be lost. Mr. Wilcox, who appreciated that Keo was pretty near his end and might pass away any moment, urged him to tell his secret at the time, but he said he would wait until the next day. In the night he died.

A few months ago Cypriano, who had been working for the Lihue Plantation Co. at Hanamaulu, quit his job, and a few days later he confided to a couple of countrymen that he had discovered nine thousand dollars in gold and that he had taken them away and buried them where nobody could find them. His story was to the effect that a ghost had appeared to him one night and led him to the place where the treasure was hidden, and this specter he judged to be what remained of the late Keo owing to the fact that it was attired in heavy-top boots. The Porto Ricans tried to scare him in order to get him to divide the find with them by threatening that they would tell of the discovery, and he evidently got frightened at the sug-

gestion, as he disappeared from his usual haunts.

It has now come to light that he hid himself at Kukulula, occasionally working a day or two in the neighborhood to earn his living. While there he met a Porto Rican girl, Narcissa by name, and got infatuated by her charms. She was only a young girl, some sixteen or seventeen years of age, while he himself was a man of mature age, and she therefore did not meet his advance with the response desired. Balked in his endeavors to get the girl's consent to a marriage he at last held out the glittering prospect of being a rich man's wife, telling her of his nine thousand dollars that he had buried. Dazed by these prospects she consented and Monday afternoon, at 7 o'clock, they both set out for Hanamaulu afoot.

The arrived at Kaupena, a small valley beyond Hanamaulu, about 1 o'clock, and here Cypriano, told his sweetheart to wait for him while he went farther up the gulch to unearth the treasure. After an hour's wait he returned and told the girl to have patience a little more as he had missed the place and was going to hunt for it a little longer. Another hour elapsed and then he returned excited and told her that he had failed to find it, and that if he didn't succeed the third time he was going to hang himself. The girl waited until 4 o'clock but as he had not returned by that time she got frightened and went into the Porto Rican camp and told acquaintances there of what had happened. These chances to be the very ones whom Cypriano had told of his discovery and they after some persuasion agreed to go with her and see what had become of him. By this time it was daylight and after some search they found the body of Cypriano hanging to a tree in the gulch where he had been hunting for his gold.

The Sheriff was notified by telephone of the finding of the body and was soon on the spot and had a coroner's jury impaneled.

At the place numerous diggings were found where the unfortunate had looked for the gold, but the evidence sustained but one conclusion, that of suicide.

A MILITARY PICTURE IN A HUMAN SETTING



GOVERNOR FREAR, WHO REVIEWED THE NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII YESTERDAY.

Aala Park yesterday afternoon was one huge military picture framed by some seven thousand people. Four companies of the National Guard, the signal and hospital corps and the band turned out, all in khaki, in heavy marching order, in parade, and were reviewed by the Governor and his staff and Federal army men, the band stirring the immense crowd with its martial airs and the sight of the well-drilled and finely-physiognomized volunteers exciting the admiration of the multitude, most of whom had friends or relatives among the soldiers.

About four hundred strong, and led by the band, the militia left the drillshed about 3 o'clock and hiked for the arena in Chinatown. The crowd had already gathered, most of the people having been there to witness the baseball game which preceded the military demonstration, perhaps to be sure to get good positions from which to view the evolutions.

In the parade first marched the band, with Willie Ellis juggling the baton. Then came Colonel Sam Johnson, commanding; Lieutenant-Colonel Coyne, Captain Cummins, regimental adjutant, and Captain M. M. Johnson, regimental quartermaster. The first battalion consisted of E and B companies. At the head of the first battalion were Major Riley and Adjutant James Thompson. E Company was headed by Captain Costa and First Lieutenant Kakalia. B Company was led by Captain Gorman, First Lieu-

tenant Cooke and Second Lieutenant Ahia. Between the first and second battalions were the national colors and the regimental standard.

At the head of the second battalion were Major Gus. Rose and Acting Adjutant Kailimai. This battalion consisted of F and G companies. Captain Neely, First Lieutenant Dougherty and Second Lieutenant Tracy led F Company, while G Company was directed by Captain Kia, First Lieutenant Kane and Second Lieutenant Keku-

mano. Then followed the Signal Corps, which was out in twice the strength ever before seen here on parade, and in splendid style. Lieutenant Fred Angus led this arm of the procession. Sergeant Stiff came after with the Hospital Corps.

For a time Governor Frear and his staff and the Federal army men occupied the bandstand, leaving it toward the end to make inspection. The Governor's staff consisted of Dr. Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel Short and Adjutant General Jones. Captain Krug, Captain Exten, Lieutenant McCleary, Lieutenant Shipp, Dr. McCallum and Dr. Sinclair were the Federal officers who graced the occasion.

Dress parade, review and inspection, with occasional outbursts from the band, were all most interesting, or at least the thousands who looked on seemed to think so, and a great deal of satisfaction at the fine showing was expressed. It was all over about 5 o'clock and the boys went marching home to the music of the band.

J. G. WOOLLEY FIGHTING LEGALIZED TEMPTATION

J. G. Woolley, temperance educator, returned from Kauai in the W. G. Hall yesterday morning, whither he went at the invitation of the Rev. O. H. Gulick, acting superintendent of the Hawaiian Board, to attend the annual convention of churches at Lihue.

"I believe that the new order of things on Kauai is much to the advantage of the island," said Mr. Woolley to an Advertiser representative last evening, "and they tell me that there is much less evidence of drunkenness since the selling of liquor has been confined to wholesale licenses although I heard the opinion expressed that there is still a large amount of liquor sold and that there is much drinking that is not apparent. But that is not as bad as the facilities offered the abominable treating habit by public bars. Of course, liquor can be purchased in any quantity from the wholesaler and there is every opportunity for as much drinking in private by those who would drink anyway."

"The treating habit is particularly pernicious in that a man frequently drinks more than he intends, through the urgings of friends and through a desire to make good for the drinks offered him. The private drinker is not as likely to drink more than he wants as is he who stands up to a bar, perhaps going to get but one drink and being dragged into a continued session by others at the bar or by inviting others to drink with him."

"The meetings of the convention at Lihue were most interesting. I was

given the opportunity to speak and the Reverend Stephen L. Desha very kindly interpreted for me.

"My impression is that the people could not be won away by the liquor interests to give the island over to the trade and I believe that the Hawaiians would vote for local option and that they would stand for the best interests of the island. I talked with numerous prominent men of Kauai and they seem to be of the opinion that the majority would favor local option. Some of these gentlemen told me that they thought there was more liquor sold under the present system than there would be if bars were in existence, and they think that the rule of only wholesale houses selling really results in more liquor being sold."

"I think if soliciting for trade in the camps was abolished that something of a remedy would be found. My own opinion is that the present rule is better than allowing bars."

Mr. Woolley is making a thorough study of conditions in these islands in regard to the liquor traffic. His mission is to handle the liquor traffic through politics. He does not denounce the individual and does not undertake to meddle with a man's habits, preferring the more promising and broader field of helping to shape conditions so that there will of necessity be less temptation.

"My fight," said Mr. Woolley, "is against legalized temptation. It is so easy under the law for men to drink."

"There is something in the climate

JAPAN WAITING COMMISSIONER ISHII'S RETURN

Meanwhile Japanese Interests in America Will Be
Protected and Emigration Limited to
500---The Panic Over.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

TOKIO, October 28.—Baron Hayashi, in an interview with a delegate from the San Francisco Japanese colony, assured the delegate that Japanese interests in America would be protected.

It was, he said, thought advisable to limit emigration to 500 monthly, until after the return of Commissioner Ishii, when definite steps would be taken for a solution of the situation.

SECRETARY CORTELYOU RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

NEW YORK, October 28.—The feeling of stability is strong. The situation involves solely the currency supply.

Business credit and prosperity are unimpaired. Many cities adopt clearing-house certificates to preserve the supply of money from being withdrawn from the banks and taken out of the channels of trade.

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou has returned to Washington.

LONDON OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, October 28.—Optimism prevails here in regard to the panic, which is generally credited to the manipulations of the gamblers.

ROOSEVELT IS FORTY-NINE.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Yesterday was President Roosevelt's birthday. He is forty-nine years old.

THE SQUALL ENDED.

BERLIN, October 28.—The New York financial squall is regarded as ended.

FRANCE REASSURED.

PARIS, October 28.—It is here believed that the worst of the financial crisis is over.

OUR DAILY INTEREST CHARGES ARE \$446

The following statement made by Deputy Auditor Mayer shows the total amount of bonded indebtedness of the Territory of Hawaii, the several bond issues, the interest they bear, the purpose for which they were issued and the annual interest charges.

Of bonds issued prior to the organization of the Territory, only \$43,000 remain outstanding. These bear 5 per

cent interest and are the only five per cent bonds outstanding.

These 5 per cent bonds are being paid off as fast as by their terms they can be and will shortly be entirely eliminated from consideration. The public improvement bonds of 1903 and 1905 are the next highest in the rate of interest they bear.

The annual interest charges the Territory has to pay are \$162,790; the daily interest charges are \$446.

The tabulation is as follows:

Date.	Amount.	Rate.	Interest.
July 1, 1896....	45,000	5	\$ 2,150.00
May 1, 1903....	215,000	4	12,600.00
Oct. 1, 1903....	1,000,000	4 1/2	45,000.00
Jan. 2, 1905....	1,000,000	4 1/2	45,000.00
Oct. 4, 1905....	600,000	4	24,000.00
Jan. 2, 1906....	750,000	3 1/2	26,250.00
Oct. 1, 1907....	294,000	3 1/2	10,290.00
	\$4,002,000		\$162,790.00
Interest per day.....			446.00

AT OAHU PRISON.

The service at the prison yesterday was conducted largely by the prisoners themselves. The principal feature was the reading of biographical sketches of General Horace Porter, William Rockhill and Mrs. Fleming. The reading was done clearly and forcibly and created a very good impression, everyone listening with the closest attention. Mrs. Hare sang a solo in her own impressive manner which never fails to reach the hearts of the men. The chairman of the prison work was glad to welcome back again, after a few weeks' vacation, Mr. Sam Kamalopili, who gave a brief address in Hawaiian. The music was in charge of Mrs. Crockett, who has long been a faithful and valuable helper.

KAZEMBE'S CREW.

The Lascar portion of the crew of the British S. S. Kazembe are an interesting though not particularly inspiring lot of diminutive slate-colored gentlemen whose favorite dish is curry and rice with the emphasis on the curry. They wear little "Mystic Shriner" caps of fanciful design and are particularly remarkable in their feeding operations. The cook wears a suit that has apparently never been washed and his feet, while they have perhaps been worn longer, have evidently the same antipathy for water. When he is cutting up beef for his fellow lascars he uses a hand and a foot to hold it down. These workers furnish a dark and effective background for the spick and span appearance of the Kazembe's white officers and men.

IMMIGRANTS TO TAKE UP LAND

Spanish Portuguese Take Out
Their First Citizenship
Papers.

Frank L. Hatch, clerk of the Federal Court, returned yesterday morning from Kauai, where he has been for several days past. He went to the Garden Island for the purpose of receiving declarations of intention to become citizens from a number of Portuguese and Spanish immigrants, who have recently entered the Territory. In telling of his trip yesterday he said:

"While on Kauai I took the declarations of six Spaniards and five Portuguese who have recently arrived in this country and wish to become citizens of the United States. They were all able to sign their names and can talk a sort of pidgin English. They were mostly men of large families, and came from the McBryde, Kekaha, Makaweli and Lihue plantations."

"Their intention is to take up land in the Territory, and according to the Territorial regulations they must have taken out their first papers in order to get the homestead rights. The plantations, particularly the McBryde, are anxious that the men with large families shall take up land and live on it, that both they and their children may work on the plantations."

"Some twenty-five or thirty have already taken their first papers out and have taken up land. As my wife and I drove through the country we saw

(Continued on Page Seven).

SCHOOLS WILL TEACH COOKING

Practical Instruction to Be
Given Throughout the
Territory.

Cooking is to be taught in schools in all parts of the Territory hereafter. Up to this time its teaching has been confined to the Normal School.

Superintendent Babbitt believes that it is one of the practical things in life which can be taught in the schools to the advantage of both pupil and people; that it is a subject that touches the community in its most vital spot—the stomach. He believes that the school system can be increased in usefulness to the community by teaching, in a fundamental, but practical way, and with reference to its educative value, and not by mere meaningless rule of thumb directions, the science of cooking, or rather cooking scientifically.

He has had prepared by Miss Marion Bell outlines of lessons in cooking to be used in all the schools where the subject is taken up, in connection with the more recodite treatise on the subject, "Theory and Practice of Cooking," by Williams & Fisher, which is in use in the Domestic Science departments of the schools.

(Continued on Page Four.)